



# DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS END 3-DAY MEETING

BK170809 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Nov 82 p 16

[By Hsung Bee Hwa]

[Text] ASEAN economic ministers yesterday ended their three-day meeting much later than expected apparently because of differences over certain aspects of trade and industrial cooperation.

The meeting was to have ended by 4 p.m. but the ministers were still deep in discussion up to 8 p.m. At a press conference after the meeting, Singapore's Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan said the meeting was agreed on the substance but had been held up "on the wording of the communique."

However, conference sources said the delay was partly due to differing opinions over the ASEAN industrial projects as well as the framework under which member countries are now giving each other trade preferences.

One point of disagreement was over Thailand's request that Singapore guarantee a market for Thai soda ash -- a request that Singapore felt it could not accede to because of its long-standing policy of encouraging free trade and free competition.

When questioned on this, Dr Tan said the Singapore position on Thai soda ash is "consistent with our stand in regard to the Malaysian and Indonesian projects."

At present, Singapore has a nominal 1 percent stake in the ASEAN industrial projects of each of the other four countries but it does not have a project of its own. Conference sources indicated that there was some unhappiness over tariff rates.

Some ASEAN countries' rates are higher than others and they would thus not benefit much from a lowering of rates because those with low tariffs would have little to offer them in return.

However, the meeting achieved success in:

Trade: The ministers agreed that across-the-board tariff cuts of 20 to 25 percent be applied to all items with import values of up to US\$10 million. The previous ceiling was U.S. \$2.0 million.

And the tariff cuts on all non-food items under the preferential trading arrangement will be deepened up to 50 percent.

Gatt: The five countries agreed on a common anti-protectionist approach to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting in Geneva later this month.

Industry: The ministers approved and initialled the basic agreement on ASEAN industrial joint ventures. This document provides the framework for industrial cooperation among ASEAN private investors.

Civil Aviation: The meeting agreed to take a "firm stand against any discriminatory attempts to harass or divide ASEAN airlines."



MINISTERS DISCUSS RESULTS OF ASEAN TRADE MEETING

██160835 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0806 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 16 (ANTARA) -- Japan so far has not really extended significant trade facilities in its economic relations with ASEAN, Indonesian Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro told reporters at the Bina Graha presidential office Monday.

Together with coordinating minister Wijito Nitisastro and Industry Minister A.R. Suhud, the trade minister came to see President Suharto at Bina Graha to report about the results of the ASEAN economics minister's meeting in Singapore last week.

Radius said Japan could have given important facilities relating to ASEAN's export of tropical commodities or in the form of tariff reductions on 1,600 products which the ASEAN countries are producing. But Japan has announced the lowering of its import duties only on 14 of these products.

Due to this, the ASEAN economics ministers meeting in Singapore had decided to ask for a ministerial level discussion between ASEAN and Japan concerning the enhancement of economic relations between the two sides, Radius said.

Meanwhile, in anticipation of the GATT conference in Geneva next week, the ASEAN countries had agreed that the principle of non-discrimination in the GATT should be maintained.

The ASEAN countries also agreed that the advanced countries should give a fair length of time for adjustments if they intended to restructure their industries. This is needed in order that export goods from developing countries are not impeded in their access to the markets of the advanced countries, Radius said.

It was also agreed in the Singapore economics minister's meeting that ASEAN goods worth up to U.S.\$2.5 million should be given preferential tariffs within all development in any one of the ASEAN countries. It was further agreed that the tariff reductions under the ASEAN preferential tariff agreement should be increased from the present 20-25 percent to a maximum of 50 percent.

Industry Minister Suhud also speaking to reporters after seeing the president said there had been a number of positive results from the ASEAN economics ministers meeting.

He noted as positive for instance the basic agreement which had been signed for joint ventures in the ASEAN private sector and for a copper factory which is to be built as the fourth ASEAN project in the Philippines.

He regretted however that no assurance had yet been achieved concerning the marketing of the products of ASEAN products in Singapore. But no matter a task force had been set up to assist Singapore in planning for an ASEAN industrial project in its territory.

A meeting of ASEAN industry ministers will be organized in the near future to discuss this industrial project for Singapore. Indonesia will host the meeting, Suhud said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS USSR-PRC 'NORMALIZATION'

OW181301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry will pay closer attention to the current movement of the Soviet Union and China, a movement which could gain momentum and lead to the normalization of their relations.

What the ministry is most concerned about, according to ministry officials, is the fact that the normalization talks between the two countries that started in Beijing only last month at the vice foreign minister level quickly developed into political talks.

The officials were referring to the talks conducted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua, who visited Moscow earlier this week to attend the state funeral for the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

"With the birth of a new leadership in the Soviet Union, the normalization movements are very likely to show faster progress than earlier expected," the officials said.

But they added that the obstacles are "too great" for the Soviet Union and China to go back to the sort of relations they had in the 1950's when they joined hands in confrontation with the Western bloc. The Soviet Union and China can only restore "ordinary country-to-country relations" with each other even if the current normalization movements are successful, they said. The officials said the "difficult obstacles" consist of the following:

-- Even if relations can be improved outwardly, the Soviet Union and China cannot overcome the distrust in each other stemming from such basic issues as the Indochina problem and the troops stationed in their border areas.

-- The two countries are only trying to impress the world with the idea that they are moving toward reconciliation. Their aim is to gain the upper hand in diplomatic dealings with Western countries.

-- China will be very cautious about promoting negotiations toward the normalization of relations with Moscow because of its need for economic cooperation from the United States and Japan.

The officials said that the Gromyko-Huang meeting took place because the Soviet Union, which is stumbling over the long drawn-out Afghanistan problem, economic difficulty and other thorny domestic and external issues, is already beginning to shift from the policies of the Brezhnev era under the new leadership of new party chief Yuriy Andropov.

Moscow is trying to gain the upper hand in dealing with the Western bloc led by the United States by showing its readiness to move toward improvement of relations with Beijing, they said. China has also stepped up its efforts toward better relations with the Soviet Union to caution the United States and also to check criticism inside the country against the line of strongman Deng Xiaoping, the officials said.

They pointed out that China put forth a number of conditions for normalization of relations during the vice foreign ministers meeting. These include reduction of Soviet troops along China's borders and solutions to the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues. These issues are too difficult to submit to immediate solutions, and full normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China cannot come so soon, they added.

SUZUKI URGES 'CLOSE CONTACTS' FOR GATT SUCCESS

OW190459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday Japan should make close contacts with the United States, Britain and West Germany to ensure a world trade conference in Geneva next week is successful.

Referring to the November 24-27 ministerial-level conference to be attended by 88 member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Suzuki gave the instruction to Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi after a regular Cabinet meeting.

Citing a recent French decision to restrict Japanese video tape recorders (VTR) by designating poitiers in western France as the only point for customs clearance, Suzuki said France "is running to an extreme."

The prime minister is apparently trying to head off possible sharp criticism against Japan by France and other countries at the conference by teaming up with the U.S., Britain and West Germany.

At the day's cabinet meeting, Sakurauchi expressed a cautious view about the outcome of the conference.

"The major purpose of the conference is to maintain and strengthen the principle of free trade. But the current deteriorating international economic condition jeopardizes the possibility of reaching any agreement," said Sakurauchi.

At the meeting Japan will be represented by the foreign minister, Bunroku Yoshino, ambassador for international economic affairs, Fumihiko Suzuki, ambassador to international organizations in Geneva, and Naohiro Amaya, adviser to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

MILITARY BUILDUP DRAWS ASIA'S ATTENTION

OW181253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- Japan's recent defense reinforcement efforts are drawing the attention of South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, according to Foreign Ministry and Defense Agency surveys released Thursday. Japan has sought to reassure Asian countries that this nation will not again become a military power.

However, the recent controversy over Japanese revision of public school history textbooks coupled with Japan's declared intention to defend Salanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores have helped to raise vigilance abroad against a possible restoration of militarism.

Asian nations are worried that Japan could again pose a military threat to them in the future, the surveys noted. The Defense Agency survey consisted of press comments concerning its 1982 defense white paper compiled from 20 newspapers in 12 countries. The findings are reported in the November edition of the agency's journal DEFENSE ANTENNA, published Thursday.

The report quotes South Korea's independent daily, CHOSON ILBO, as commenting that if Japan steps up its military capability just to defend supply routes, this will move it from the position of the world's eighth biggest military power to fourth place before long.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN reported that it sensed defense studies under way in Japan are based on the strategic concept that the nation is the "Lord of Asia."

Even Thailand, which has shown understanding for Japan's defense preparedness, is now apprehensive that Japan may build up overly powerful forces, according to the English-language paper, BANGKOK POST, the report said.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry compilation of press reports and leaders' statements on Japan's defense stressed that President Suharto and other Indonesian Government leaders are seriously concerned about Japan's extension of its defense efforts southwards. The report quotes Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar to the effect that, "It's too much for Japan to become the policeman of Asia in place of the U.S."

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has repeated his concerns about Japan's stepped-up defense efforts a number of times and Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo has spoken of the revival of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Zone," the report said.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali seemed to support the Japanese moves by saying that Japan should play its proper role in securing the safety of Southeast Asian searoutes. But the Malaysian local press was also generally critical of Japan's defense buildup as bringing it back onto the path toward militarism, the Foreign Ministry report said.

#### JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN TO VISIT USSR IN FEBRUARY

OW181157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- Encouraged by American businessmen's apparent enthusiasm for trade with the Soviet Union, about 200 Japanese businessmen will participate in a private economic mission scheduled to visit that country next February.

This was disclosed Thursday by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who will head the mission in his capacity as Japan's chief representative on the Japan-Soviet business cooperation committee.

Nagano noted that some 250 American businessmen attended a joint U.S.-Soviet trade conference recently held in Moscow. This will give added momentum to U.S.-Soviet trade, he added. A previous similar economic mission, sent to the Soviet Union in 1979, was joined by about 150 businessmen.

Nagano said a main topic in his mission's talks with Soviet businessmen is expected to be expansion of trade not affected by Washington's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. But he is not yet sure whether Japan's cooperation in the development of Siberia will be taken up, he said.

PROTESTS OF SR-71 AIRSPACE INTRUSION REPORTED

SK182249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors hell bent on the preparations for a new war against the northern half of the republic infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" from 10 hours 50 minutes to 10 hours 58 minutes on November 18 deep into the air above the area within the military boundary east of Kosong of our country and let it fly up to the air above the coastal waters of Najin, North Hamgyong Province, for another aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are these days further intensifying aerial espionage against our country, while frequently staging war exercises around our country and in South Korea with outcries over fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and so forth.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed high-altitude spy plane "SR-71" into the eastern and western air space of our country on 38 occasions since September 8. This self-exposes that the very one increasing tension in Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

They should act with discretion, pondering over the consequences to be entailed by their adventurous air espionage against our people and stop at once all their hostile acts against the northern half of the republic.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF UGANDAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

O Kuk-yol Addresses Delegation

SK160517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 16 (KCNA) -- The government and military delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Brigadier General D. Oyite-Ojok, chief of staff of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, arranged a dinner on the evening of November 15 upon the conclusion of its visit to our country.

Speaking first at the dinner Chief of Staff D. Oyite-Ojok said that the visit of his delegation would go a long way in cementing the already excellent relationship existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Uganda. This friendship which was struck by our President Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and his brother the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is based on their common stand, and the stand of the Uganda People's Congress and the Workers Party of Korea respectively and the stand of our peoples, he stressed.

He said: Firmly rallied behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Korean people have scored many victories against the imperialists and are marching forward with progress, firmly upholding the chuche banner.

We have visited the chuche factories, the chuche farms, the chuche circus and the chuche theatres and we have seen the films and sincerely agree that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led his people from exploitation and oppression into paradise, he noted, and added:

The rapid development of Korea and the rapid economic growth is indeed exemplary not only for developing countries but even for the so-called developed countries.



He said: All these go to show that the stand the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have taken is right. I would, therefore, advise the Korean people to firmly stand behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and uphold the banner of chuche to ensure a still happier future.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and their puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique are trying to provoke the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into another war, the speaker stressed: We firmly support the principle that the U.S. imperialists must first of all remove their occupied forces from South Korea.

Our president, Dr. Apollo Milton Obote, and the Government of the Republic of Uganda stand firmly behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of Korea as one country, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he said.

Speaking next, Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean Peoples Army, said: That the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the government and military delegation of the Republic of Uganda and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere is a clear manifestation of the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Uganda.

On many occasions you highly estimated the successes achieved by our people and the KPA soldiers in the struggle for accelerating the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and increasing the combat power under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, and expressed full support to our peoples struggle for national reunification, he said, and added: This is a great encouragement to our people and the KPA soldiers.

We, he noted, sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the fraternal people and soldiers of Uganda and wish them big success in the struggle for building an independent new society against imperialism in line with the policy advanced by his excellency respected President Apollo Milton Obote.

The attendants of the dinner drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Uganda, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of his excellency respected President Apollo Milton Obote.

#### Delegation Departs

SK170421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (KCNA) -- The government and military delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Brigadier General D. Oyite-Ojok, chief of staff of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, left Pyongyang on November 16 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol, Lieutenant General of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Public Security Yi Sang-pyok, and other generals and officers of the KPA.

A farewell function for the delegation took place at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of Korea and Uganda, Chief of Staff D. Oyite-Ojok reviewed an honour guard of the KPA in company with Comrade O Kuk-yul. During its stay in Korea, the delegation called at KPA units and inspected various places.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS ENVOYS OF GDR, CUBA, ALGERIA

SK020426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on November 1 met respectively and had conversations with Karl Keinz-Kern, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Ricardo Danza Sigas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, and Mohamed Lakhdar Belaid, ambassador of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to our country, when they paid him courtesy calls.

USSR ENVOY LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL WORDS ON FARMING

SK180432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (KCNA) -- Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea on November 17 visited the Chilgol cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, and saw income distribution there. After seeing the income distribution the guests warmly hailed the proud fruition of the farmers there who have brilliantly adorned this significant year, the peak year under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

S.S. Pradhan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy, said that the big success they have made in agricultural production, overcoming the severest drought ever known, is entirely a fruition of the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song who created the chuche method of farming.

Mohammad Abdulla Ali, member of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Syrian Peasants, who is heading a delegation of the union, expressed the relief that the Korean agricultural working people would make a contribution to socialist construction and to the promotion of national reunification by increasing grain production in the future.

The guests were entertained to a luncheon by the farm.

Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin spoke at the luncheon on behalf of the diplomatic corps in our country. He said that the members of this cooperative farm reaped bumper crops again this year in the production of paddy rice, maize and other crops by waging an energetic drive to implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the party, upholding teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song and words of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We wish the Korean people bigger successes in all fields of socialist construction including economy and culture, under the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea, he added.

He said that the reunification of the country, the cherished national desire of the Korean people, must be realized independently, peacefully and on a democratic principle under all circumstances.

VRPR NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AS INHERITOR OF CAUSE

SK181040 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Dialogue between VRPR commentator Kim and announcer Sin So-yong entitled "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Great Inheritor of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause" from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] Sin: How are you? We would like to discuss the issue, "Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great inheritor of the chuche revolutionary cause." I think

inheriting the leader's cause means in essence how one should inherit the intent of the leader. In other words, it is related to how we should uphold the successor to the leader. What is your opinion on this?

Kim: You are right. When talking about succeeding to the leader's revolutionary cause, we should also raise a question concerning how we should uphold the inheritor who will succeed the era [tae] of the leader. The question of upholding the inheritor who will succeed the era of the leader is of great significance in preserving and inheriting the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader to the end. If we fail to correctly solve the question of inheritor, the party may deteriorate or the life of revolution can be severed. At the same time, we may put in danger the revolutionary gains which have been attained through arduous struggle.

Thus, the correct solution of the question of inheritor is a basic issue with key role in succeeding to the leader's cause.

Sin: The questions as to what type of person we should uphold as the inheritor of the leader and as to who will succeed to the leader's cause are the basic issue affecting the success and/or failure of the revolutionary cause of the working class. It is also an important task deciding the future destiny of the revolution. Therefore, I think that not everyone can be the inheritor of the leader.

[Kim] That is right. Because the successor to the leader is the leader of the future, everyone cannot become the successor. Only outstanding leader endowed with the extraordinary gifts and traits which the leader of the working class should possess, can become the successor.

[Sin] By this you mean that the successor to the leader should be an outstanding figure who can inherit the leader's position and role. Would you explain in detail what type of figure can become the successor to the leader?

[Kim] I think the successor to the leader should above all be one who has matchlessly achieved loyalty to the leader on the supreme level. Such a leader can become faithful only to the leader and his cause, without changing his mind in any storms and trials and while smashing the maneuvers of the enemies. Thus, he can continuously and firmly develop the revolutionary cause developed by the leader, maintaining it as the leader's cause. Such a leader can win absolute support and trust from all the people and can guide them to become faithful to the leader.

[Sin] No matter how excellent his theory and organizing ability may be, the person who is not faithful to his leader cannot become the successor. Should he become the successor, he would not be able to inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause. Therefore, loyalty to the leader is the first sign of the successor to the leader.

[Kim] In addition to being endlessly faithful to the leader, the successor to the leader should be the tested leader of the revolution who possesses the leader's great revolutionary idea, profound leadership and noble communist morality. This is because, by possessing a great idea, profound leadership and noble morality, he can intensively reflect the will and desire of the working people, can brightly illuminate the future path of the struggle to complete the leader's cause and can vigorously accelerate the final victory of this cause by skillfully organizing and mobilizing the broad strata of the masses.

[Sin] By this you mean that the successor to the leader should be the supreme example of loyalty to the leader, and that only the most outstanding figure who has embodied in himself the leader's idea, profound leadership and noble morality can become the successor to the leader. With the clever leader Comrade Kim Chong-il held in high esteem as the guiding star of the people, such an important question as the successor to the leader has been brilliantly solved.



[Kim]: That is right. With the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il held in high esteem as the inheritor of the chuche revolutionary cause, a firm guarantee for brilliantly inheriting and completing the cause of the great Kimilsongism has been provided. This constitutes a great pride, and honor and happiness of our people.

[Sin]: Indeed, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a clever leader who has perfectly and flawlessly been endowed on a supreme level with all traits, which the inheritor of the revolutionary cause should possess. Would you explain in more detail how the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possesses the sign of inheritor of the chuche cause?

[Kim]: First of all, the dear leader is the supreme example of loyalty, who regards endlessly displaying loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sole revolutionary creed and as ironclad will. With a single creed and will to hold the great leader in high esteem and to complete the revolutionary cause developed by the leader and by carrying out profound ideological, theoretical and revolutionary activities, he, while glorifying the contemporary era, has led the revolutionary cause along the single road of victory. In addition to personally setting the example of loyalty to the great leader, he has guided all the people to show endless loyalty to the leader. Indeed, the dear leader comrade is the supreme model and a brilliant example of loyalty to the great leader.

[Sin]: Thanks to the burning loyalty shown by him for the great leader, all questions planned and intended by the leader, especially the difficult questions in the revolution and construction work have been smoothly solved, and the chuche revolutionary cause is being brilliantly achieved.

[Kim]: Right. The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician on Kimilsongism, who has perfectly materialized the great leader's revolutionary idea and who has continuously developed and enriched this idea. Through profound meditation and energetic study, he perfectly and flawlessly mastered the great Kimilsongism in his early days. Through profound ideological and theoretical activities, he has continuously developed this principle.

[Sin]: The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il is a clever leader who has perfectly embodied in himself the great leader's tested leadership art.

[Kim]: That is right. Through his energetic study and through practical revolutionary processes, he has comprehensively mastered the great leader's outstanding leadership and his guiding style and has brilliantly materialized them in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work. In particular, based on a correct evaluation of the situation and conditions at home and abroad, he has always boldly planned and carried out all projects. With an indomitable fighting spirit and with a strong revolutionary ability, he has carried out to the end whatever he has decided to do.

[Sin]: Indeed, the dear leader comrade's resourceful ability is a basic factor and source continuously performing miracles and bringing about innovations in achieving the chuche cause.

[Kim]: That is right. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the benevolent father of the people, who has directly inherited the great leader's noble communist morality. Being endowed on the highest level with a true popular trait -- which the leader of the people can possess -- he has always and continuously carried out energetic activities day and night without rest to provide the people with a happier life. Cherishing endlessly noble revolutionary love for revolutionary comrades and revolutionary fidelity, he has always mingled with the people, frankly exchanged opinions with them, accepted their demands one after another and resolved their problems.

Indeed, his noble communist morality is a spiritual and moral factor helping all working people to entrust the great leader totally with their destiny and traverse the single road of loyalty under any adverse circumstances whatsoever and is the source of inexhaustible strength capable of continuously performing astounding miracles and of bringing about innovations in achieving the chuche cause.

[Sin] Indeed, the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader who is endowed with all gifts and traits to carry out the leader's cause.

[Kim] That is right. This is why all our people and fellow countrymen, cherishing a unanimous desire, have held him in high esteem as an outstanding inheritor of the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader. The prosperity of the fatherland and the historical victory of the chuche cause developed by the fatherly leader are firmly guaranteed through the holding in high esteem of the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il as the inheritor of the chuche revolutionary cause.

[Sin] Indeed, since the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is magnificently taking to the new historical era, shouldering the destiny of the people in our contemporary era, the fatherland's reunification and the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause are firmly guaranteed. Now is the time to close. Thank you for your useful comments.

#### NODONG SINMUN ESSAY PRAISES PARTY MEMBER TITLE

SK171555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN devoted one whole page to a political essay captioned "Title of Workers Party Member." The essay says in part:

The Workers Party of Korea is a chuche-type revolutionary party with a long and glorious history and an invincible party which has achieved the most solid and vital unity and cohesion.

Some time ago, on the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, a significant day in the history of our party, a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, "the Workers Party of Korea is a chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the DIU", was made public.

The high elation with which our party members greeted the publication of the treatise as an unforgettable auspicious event in their political and ideological life vividly showed the great pride and passion of the Workers Party members today in making revolution under the guidance of the great party.

The party is the organiser, inspirer and guide of all our victories, brilliant intelligence and conscience of our age and the warmest bosom of the mother.

The party members are the finest people selected from among the working masses, the vanguard fighters of the class. Their title is the most precious honour among the honours of our age and the highest title among titles.

Unbounded devotion to their party and its cause, ardent love of the fatherland and the people, the high spirit of always leading the masses in carrying out the party's line and policy, the spirit of organisation, discipline, revolutionary comradeship and noble

sense of obligation -- these make the title of the party member shine as the name of the most beautiful man among men and the most upright fighter among fighters.

But when we speak about the genuine title and honour of the party member, we speak about unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader, a singlehearted faith, which underlies all the features and qualities of the party member.

The title of the party member is not an honour or a fame, nor any position or wealth. The party member should deny himself rest when others take rest, has to sweat more than others, decline honour and always take upon himself difficult work.

The issue of the revolutionary struggle, the destinies of the parties, the value of revolutionaries, all these problems depend after all on whether the parties degenerate or not, whether revolutionaries and people degenerate or not on the road of the protracted, arduous and complex struggle for socialism and communism which continues for many generations.

A revolutionary faith, this is precisely the lifeline and basic yardstick to decide the destinies of the parties and revolutionaries.

The title of the member of the Workers Party of Korea is a prestigious one among the titles of the vanguard fighters of the world working class.

The member of the Workers Party of Korea is a distinguished existence who was born in this world with absolute loyalty to his party and leader as his constitution and life.

The Workers Party of Korea with a long history which dates back to the days of the glorious Down-With-Imperialism Union had its first organisation long before it announced its birth to the world.

Young communists of Korea belonging to the new generation formed a party organisation in a small house in Kalun in 1930. This party organisation, whose existence was not announced to the world was the glorious beginning of the Workers Party of Korea today. It was the birth of a new type party organisation of the working class, a party organisation of *chuche* type which was the first to emerge in the arena of history taking the immortal *chuche* idea as its guiding idea.

The young communists of Korea, proceeding from an unshakable trust in respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great man, great comrade and great hero, held him in high esteem as the lodestar of Korea and the great sun.

The revolutionary faith of the members of the Workers Party of Korea is this singleheartedness in firmly trusting and absolutising the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under whatever circumstances and whatever conditions, wholly inheriting the pure and noble tradition of their first glorious party members.

The title of the member of the Workers Party of Korea -- this is the title of loyalty to be inherited generation after generation, the title of an eternally unshakable faith.

The faith of the members of the Workers Party of Korea is eternal loyalty in holding their leader and their guide in high esteem with loyalty generation after generation no matter how many times years may change and how many times tides may change.

Decades ago the Down-With-Imperialism Union was a spark which flared up in the vast plain. The modelling of our revolutionary ranks on the *chuche* idea which started from this spark is today being continued with a new march on a high plane for the modelling of the whole party and the whole society on the *chuche* idea under the leadership of our glorious party.

Cherishing deep in their hearts a firm faith in the greatness of our glorious party centre, today our party members are accelerating the grandiose march for imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea.

Our party members and people clearly see the victory of this march led by our party and firmly believe that the future of our fatherland is brighter and the future of our revolution is promising on the road of advance under the leadership of the glorious party.

#### KIM CHUNG-NIN ATTENDS MEETING ON LITERATURE

SK171040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (KCNA) -- A two-day national meeting of active literary correspondents held in Pyongyang reviewed successes and experiences attained in the creation of mass literature in the past days and discussed measures for thoroughly implementing the party's policy of popularising literature and art.

Yi Ma-ek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the Korean Writers Union who made the report, and the speakers at the meeting, noted that the glorious party centre, basing itself on a scientific analysis of the developing new reality, put forward a policy of making the whole country permeate with art by developing mass art in which all the members of society participate and which they enjoy. This policy, they said, is the great programme of the building of communist literature and art which makes it possible to realise the popularisation of literature and art on the highest level in keeping with the requirement of the modelling of the whole of society on the *chuche* idea.

Pointing to the successes made by the successful realisation of the policy of the popularising literature and art in the past days, they stressed: This is a result of the wise leadership of the glorious party centre.

Calling upon the literary correspondents to produce more revolutionary works which would make active contributions to the accomplishment of the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the *chuche* idea, deeply conscious of their honourable tasks as the pioneers in carrying out the policy of popularising literature and art, making the whole country permeate with art, and dependable reserves of the building of *chuche*-based literature and art, the meeting indicated measures for this.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK Yi Chang-son, Chon Se-pong, Choe Yong-hwa and others.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS DISPATCHING TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK170949 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-Myong]

[Text] Since it received on 6 November the Lebanese Government's request for the dispatch of ROK troops at multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, the government has racked its brains to settle the difficult matter which was suddenly put before it. Secret huddles have been held at the individual ministries concerned or among the ministries.

Nevertheless, a final decision on the dispatch of our troops has not yet been made. At present, what is certain is that the government is still continuing comprehensive consultations on the various factors and priorities which should be taken into consideration to decide what to do. Therefore, at this stage, if we listen to those who support the dispatch of troops, it appears that our government will eventually send our troops to Lebanon. On the other hand, if we lend an ear to the opinion of those government officials who oppose the dispatch of troops, it appears that they are right. Accordingly, at this stage, there is just so much opinion and debate.

At present, even these debates are kept strictly secret. Therefore, we have no way of telling whether or not the government will accept the Lebanese request. But still, if we consider the prevailing international and domestic situation, it is not difficult for us to imagine in what direction the government is moving.

At the initial stages of the discussion on the matter of sending our troops to Lebanon, the basis of the argument by those who were affirmative on the issue was the anticipation that the dispatch of our troops to Lebanon would provide an opportunity for us to contribute to world peace and, thus, upgrade our international position and help us establish a foothold to participate in the more than \$15 billion postwar rehabilitation in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, many experts concerned argue that we should consider our present international position and that there is no guarantee that the dispatch of troops will certainly be in our interest.

First of all, they contend, from political and diplomatic viewpoints, because of the international position of our country that has been created by the confrontation between North and South Korea, the dispatch of our troops to Lebanon will not help improve our image and prestige in the international community. In addition to defamatory propaganda by North Korea, there is a serious danger that our efforts will not be recognized at face value by the Third World nations critical of U.S. policy toward the Middle East. There is even a chance that we may be condemned, just because of the United States.

Experts concerned worry that the dispatch of our troops to Lebanon may endanger our relations with Middle East nations, relations which have been established after so much effort. They say that the more than \$10 billion in construction contracts that we earn annually in the Middle East market cannot be compared with the uncertain postwar rehabilitation projects to be carried out in Lebanon.

In addition, at present, it is very difficult to tell how our dispatch of troops to Lebanon will affect our relations with Libya, which has drastically beefed up economic cooperation with us. Libya is critical of U.S. policy toward Israel. Accordingly, the stance that Libya will take on the Lebanon issue, along with the attitude of Syria, which claims a preemptive right in Lebanon, can seriously influence all Arab nations. On the Lebanese request, the government made inquiries into the opinions of the Arab nations. According to the inquiries, some Arab nations, including Morocco and Jordan, have reportedly shown a positive response. But other Arab nations have reportedly adopted a very prudent stand, simply saying that the matter is strictly between Korea and Lebanon.



In Lebanon, today, more than 100,000 troops of the Syrian Army, the Israeli Army and the PLO are pitted against one another. In addition, the troops of the central government are in such a state that they are unable even to maintain public order in Lebanon. If we dispatch our troops to Lebanon under these circumstances, we may, observers contend, face a danger of becoming embroiled in the conflict.

At the same time, the attitude of those countries which have received the Lebanese request for the dispatch of troops is also negative, with the exception of the United Kingdom. As for the United Kingdom, government officials concerned say that, even if it decides to send its troops to Lebanon, it will dispatch them only on a small scale, because of its military presence in the Falkland Islands, Cyprus, Belize and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, Sweden is stating that the dispatch of troops outside the jurisdiction of the United Nations is not usual, and the Second Chamber of the Netherlands has unanimously approved its government's decision not to dispatch troops to Lebanon.

Our domestic situation, too, is not entirely favorable for the sending of troops to Lebanon. Above all, it is said that the presence of a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon will cost more than \$4 million per battalion per month. And, according to present conditions, the expense of a peacekeeping force in Lebanon will have to be paid by the country dispatching its troops to Lebanon. In this regard, it should be noted that our country already expects a 500-billion-won-deficit in next year's budget. Under these conditions, it would be difficult, it is said, to dispatch troops abroad while bearing the tremendous expense. This opinion is shared by the absolute majority of National Assembly members. All observers agree these controversial points will certainly be taken as direct factors for the government in deciding whether or not to dispatch troops to Lebanon.

Accordingly, the remarks of a government official concerned who said that "up to now, nothing has been decided and the dispatch of troops is just under study" may forecast not the difficulties being encountered during the course of deciding what to do, but the difficulties that may be encountered after a decision has been made. Last weekend, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok visited the headquarters of the major political parties to brief them on the matter. On these occasions, Minister Yi reportedly told the leaders of the parties that the government was seriously studying the matter, and asked them to wait before adopting a party stand on the issue, considering its impact on the public opinion.

After all, it seems that the government is fully aware of the sensitive nature of the matter, and thus intends to take time and watch the development of the situation to make a discreet decision.

During this course, however, it is entirely possible that the attitude of the United States, which has taken the initiative in sending peacekeeping troops to Lebanon and has been reported to have become indirectly involved in the Lebanese request for the dispatch of ROK troops, may become one of the factors in the government decision.

However, at present, we know nothing of what is going on between our government and the U.S. administration. The only thing possible at this time is speculation that Eagleburger, undersecretary for political affairs of the U.S. State Department who visited our country early last week, has played a role in connection with the issue.

All in all, today's international climate is such that, when the conditions point toward one decision, it is still possible that the opposite decision may be reached. Therefore, at present, no one can tell what will be decided on the dispatch of troops to Lebanon.

ROK APPROVES OF JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ACTION

OW171333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov 17 KYODO -- South Korea was affirmative to Japanese Government efforts to correct school textbook accounts of past Japanese conduct in Asia, Japanese Embassy officials here said Thursday.

Choe Tong-chin, head of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, told Toshio Goto, minister at the embassy, that South Korea would appreciate Japanese efforts, the officials said.

Goto, who returned to Seoul earlier in the day after consultations with the home government, explained a Japanese proposal which called for special attention to Japan's relations with neighboring countries in approving textbooks.

S. KOREA'S FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION EXAMINED

SK180200 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Nov 82

[Editorial: "Foreign Debt and Our Economy -- Comprehensive Measures, Including Wholesome Finance and Readjustment of Interest Rates, are Needed"]

[Excerpts] Wire reports say that the world-noted U.S. Wharton Economic Institute has warned of possible default on foreign loans by the Philippines, following Mexico's footsteps. Mexico's default on an accumulated foreign debt of \$81 million and its subsequent bankruptcy have been thoroughly reported. The fact that the Philippines, with only \$18 billion in foreign debt, is in difficulty, however, gives us food for thought.

As disclosed in the recent parliamentary session, the total foreign debt of our country has reached \$35 billion. Of course, in our case, the interest payment rate for the foreign loan against the amount of export stands at 12 percent, which is very low, compared to Brazil's 40 percent, Argentina's 35 percent and Mexico's 34 percent. However, realizing that the Philippines has a 13 percent rate, we are afraid that the situation does not allow the optimism often expressed by the economic ministers.

The authorities should worry about mounting foreign debt at a time when inducement of foreign loans is shunned because of the gap between the domestic interest rate and the international one. Troubles in the domestic money market are due to an interest rate that is too low. The authorities should make efforts to readjust domestic rates and to maintain a wholesome financial structure. Taking into consideration that foreign debts should be dealt with in line with the overall economic policy, we think it is time for the authorities to come out with positive efforts toward creating a mood of stability by year's end with a comprehensive diagnosis of and measures for the current Korean economic situation.

CHON RECEIVES EX-PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA

SK160320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP) -- Visiting former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber Quiros Tuesday paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Chairman of Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chong Su-chang, and Costa Rican minister of public works and transportation were also at the meeting. Quiros arrived in Seoul Sunday for a week-long visit heading an economic and trade mission.

HENG SAMRIN-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

Hun Sen With Ilichev

BK190422 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Nov -- Leonid Ilichev, USSR vice minister of foreign affairs, had a talk in Moscow on Wednesday, 17 November, with Hun Sen, Kampuchean minister of foreign affairs, who was to Moscow to attend the funeral of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting discussed questions of bilateral relations and some international issues of common interest. It took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Returns Home

BK190538 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The high-ranking KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, returned home at 1030 on 19 November after attending the funeral of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were [passage indistinct]: Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Supreme Bonz Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and the comrade ministers, deputy ministers, assistants to various ministers, leading cadres from various ministries and departments and representatives of mass organizations in Phnom Penh. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and various members of the diplomatic corps in the PRK.

KAMPUCHEA CALLS FOR PEACE, STABILITY IN REGION

BK180430 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Nov (SPK) -- The paper KAMPUCHEA notes in its commentary that "the problems of Southeast Asia must be settled by the countries involved in the region on the principles of equality, mutual respect for mutual interests without outside interference and in the direction of searching for peace, stability and cooperation for the region."

The central organ of the KUFNCD National Council continues: The Indochinese countries have expressed their good will many times and have worked tirelessly to promote a dialogue with ASEAN. It is regrettable that their initiatives for dialogue have come up against the ill will of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and reactionaries in the region which have tried every means to incite a confrontation between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN.

The Chinese and Western mass media, by lying about the presence of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, who have been called to fulfill their proletarian internationalist duty in accordance with the sacred aspirations of the Kampuchean people, have poisoned the atmosphere. Beijing and Washington sustain the Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann gangs in order to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The so-called "Vietnamese threat to the security of Thailand" and the talk about "the use of chemical products by Vietnam in Kampuchea and Laos" are contrary to the truth. During the past 3 years, Vietnamese soldiers have never violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. It is the ruling circles of Thailand which have put their territory at the disposal of Beijing and Washington to the detriment of the PRK.



As in previous years, the United Nations has adopted no resolutions conducive to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia because the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists and other reactionaries use it to hinder the tendency toward dialogue among the countries in Southeast Asia. Peace, stability and cooperation are the demands and aspirations of the Southeast Asian peoples, notes the paper KAMPUCHEA, which calls for them to be established immediately.

#### KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL URGES REBUILDING OF NATION

BK191010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "In Memory of Our Over 3 Million Compatriots Who Were Killed Unjustly and Inhumanely" -- date not given]

[Text] Nobody can ever restore and build a good future for his fatherland without recalling past lessons. All countries and nations always record the ups and downs in the billion years of their history in order to prevent a difficult and miserable situation from reoccurring.

As for the Kampuchean fatherland and people, within only almost 4 years the entire national society deteriorated lamentably due to the genocidal disaster caused by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. That was the most lamentable and darkest era and was unprecedented in the history of Kampuchea and all mankind. The memory of this dark era still lingers on in our minds. During that period of 3 years, 8 months and 20 days, the Angkor fatherland was turned into a huge prison without walls, and, in accordance with insane Maoism, the traitorous clique imposed a most barbarous hell-on-earth regime on our Kampuchean fatherland and people. Everywhere, from cities to the outlying remote countryside, in the plains and mountainous areas, and from the riverside to the seacoasts and remote islands, there were only crimes, tragedy and devastation.

No Kampuchean family or individual could escape from losing parents, husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, children or relatives. Everybody lost someone who was most barbarously killed by the murderous clique. That was the most horrible period when all the Kampuchean people shared the same bitter and miserable life. Within only 3 years, the diabolical clique had committed the most tremendous crimes against the Kampuchean people and killed over 3 million innocent people. Moreover, all the national establishments and the entire national society were completely ruined. The clique destroyed monasteries and temples and abolished the national culture, literature, religious beliefs and the good customs and traditions. The clique destroyed everything representing science and civilization, tried to get rid of all intellectuals, killed the experts and specialists, caused great damage to the national forces and set Kampuchean society back many decades. The entire Kampuchean territory was then soaked with blood and tears and covered with bones and heaps of ashes. The heinous crimes and great destruction caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique left behind serious consequences, constituting a common hurt to our entire country and nation.

Following the liberation of our nation, our people have faced innumerable difficulties in their struggle to overcome the evil heritage left behind by the hell-on-earth regime. Thanks to the leadership of the genuine KPRP, the arduous struggle of our people -- who rallied into a great national union -- and the sincere and immense support of the Vietnamese, Lao and Soviet peoples, other socialist countries and the progressive people throughout the world, we have turned our indignation into an enthusiastic and boisterous revolutionary movement to heal the deep wounds inflicted on our

people by the bloodthirsty clique. The indignation nurtured by each individual and family has become a furious national and class indignation that forms into a firm will to fight vigorously of our entire people, who pledge to further build and defend the revolutionary achievements recovered from the sea of blood and tears. Within a period of just over 3 years, we have won great victories in all fields -- militarily, politically, economically, socially, culturally and diplomatically -- and succeeded in building strong revolutionary forces.

Glorious scenery and the smiling face of a nation which has become the genuine master of its own society have replaced the life of tragedy of the past few years. Although we have healed some of the wounds, the flame of indignation still burns endlessly because the complete healing of the most serious consequences inflicted on our society by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique demands much time and immense sacrifice by our generation and generations to come. Moreover, the murderous clique, which is being fostered and supported by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, is rallying all reactionary Khmers to further oppose our people's just cause. However, no matter how hard our enemies try, they can never reverse the situation in Kampuchea. Our Kampuchean people are firmly advancing with every passing day.

It is our firm conviction that all these victories have been achieved through the great efforts and sacrifices made by all of us. This is why our entire party, army and people have stimulated and are continuing to stimulate vigorously the patriotic emulation movement to defend and build our country. Everywhere throughout the country, from the central level to localities and the countryside, there are enthusiastic, seething movements among the masses who emulate with one another in combating the enemy, increasing production and building the true forces of our revolution. All of us pledge to smash all the perfidious maneuvers of the clique which owes the people a blood debt and all the reactionaries who betrayed the nation and people and are attempting to hamper our people's progress. The bitter historic lessons remind each of us to sharpen our will and struggle resolutely to defend and strengthen our new, good regime. All Kampuchean people pledge to broaden all the factors which ensure our victories by always holding aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and noble proletarian internationalism and to forever defend and consolidate the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance which is the decisive factor of our victory and the (?enlarged) goal of our three fraternal countries.

Our surviving people have the sacred aspiration to keep forever the present time of peace in our country in order to dedicate more and greater revolutionary achievements in the cause of national defense and construction to the memory of our over 3 million compatriots who were killed in an unjust and inhuman manner. As witnesses to a tragic history, our people will forever sharpen their indignation at the genocidal clique and reiterate the firm will of the surviving 6 million Kampucheans that they will never allow the Pol Pot clique in disguise to return to massacre our people again. We pledge to enhance the single firm will of millions of people who unite as one to defend and build our beloved Nagkor land, making it full of harmony for the present happiness and bright future of our children.

INDOCHINESE SUMMIT IN VIENTIANE SAID SLATED

BK190135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] The three Indochinese Government leaders are expected to hold a summit meeting in Vientiane next month, a diplomatic source disclosed yesterday.

The source said one of the key topics that the leaders would discuss would be the recent Sino-Soviet talks on normalisation of relations, especially China's condition that the Soviet Union must pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The source added that the three leaders -- Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane of Laos and President Heng Samrin of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime -- are likely to agree on a resolution emphasising their solidarity in the face of the Sino-Soviet talks.

The date of the summit has not yet been disclosed.

AFP Report

BK190728 Hong Kong AFP in English 0705 GMT 19 Nov 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov. 19 (AFP) -- Indochinese party and state leaders plan to hold an unprecedented joint summit meeting in Vientiane next month, Western diplomats said today.

No official date or agenda was immediately available for the summit of Vietnam, Laos and the embattled Phnom Penh government in Cambodia. But diplomats said a date being "bandied" in Vientiane was December 5, three days after Laos celebrates the anniversary of its 1975 communist victory.

The meeting is to bring together heads of state Truong Chinh of Vietnam, Souphanouvong of Laos and Heng Samrin of Cambodia, as well as Laotian party leader Kaysone Phomvihane and, possibly, his ailing Vietnamese counterpart, Le Duan.

In the absence of Le Duan, Vietnam apparently would also be represented by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. Heng Samrin is chief of state and party leader. The meeting would take place amid signs of a thaw between China, the Indochinese trio's arch-enemy, and the Soviet Union, their main ally.

Vietnam constantly cites an alleged threat from China as the reason for maintaining 150,000-200,000 troops in Cambodia and an estimated 50,000 in Laos.

Analysts in Bangkok said the summit would probably produce a resounding restatement of Indochinese solidarity. It remained unclear whether the meeting would be preceded by a semi-annual conference of Indochinese foreign ministers, which is also due in December or in January, in Phnom Penh if the standard rotation of capitals holds.

The sources suggested the foreign ministers might "for pragmatism's sake" meet to prepare the summit. But it also seemed possible they would stay in the background to avoid detracting from the special meeting, the diplomats said.

According to reports from Hanoi, the meeting would be the first of its kind. Plans for a summit were initially announced on February 18 after the penultimate Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Vientiane.

In another development, Son Sann, prime minister of the rival anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, returned to Bangkok yesterday from Paris and immediately left for his guerrilla stronghold on the Thai-Cambodian border, resistance sources said.

The sources said Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, would leave for an official visit to China this weekend.

#### SOUPHANOUVONG RETURNS FROM BREZHNEV FUNERAL

BK190248 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state and chairman of the SPC and the LPDR, led our party and state delegation's return to Vientiane on a special plane on the afternoon of 18 November after attending the funeral of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was held in Moscow on 15 November.

Welcoming Comrade Souphanouvong and his party at the airport were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and minister of interior; Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party Central Committee, and head of the party and State Inspection Committee of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the SPC; and a number of senior cadres concerned. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and Comrade (Reyes Mas Toro Guantale), Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, were also on hand to welcome Comrade Souphanouvong and the party at the airport.

PREM, ZHAO ZIYANG HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING 18 NOV

BK181453 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Prime minister's office spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri reported at 1700 today that, according to a report from Beijing by Wanida Chitman, prime minister's office deputy spokesman, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon held a first round of official talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at 0945 today Beijing time. The talks concerned the Kampuchean problem. In this regard the Thai and Chinese Governments want to encourage the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to become genuinely unified, stable and peaceful in order to be able to oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The prime minister asked the PRC to fully support ASEAN in its various activities. The Chinese premier said he will earnestly strengthen friendly relations with the ASEAN countries. To date Thailand and the PRC have enjoyed very good relations and China's relations with the other ASEAN countries have improved steadily because the PRC and the ASEAN countries have similar views toward realization of peace in this region.

At about 1400 the prime minister and party visited (Ming Guang) and (Bi Yim) Monasteries, which are ancient monasteries of the PRC. As for the schedule of activities for the prime minister and his delegation, at 1930 today the prime minister will attend cultural performances at a theater on the third floor of the Great Hall of the People. At 0930 tomorrow the prime minister will hold a second round of talks with the Chinese leaders.

## Kampuchean Issue Discussed

BK190405 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[By Yuwadi Thanyasiri]

[Excerpt] Beijing -- Thailand and China yesterday agreed to continue their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in its resistance against Vietnamese occupation. They also agreed that they would like to see a neutral Kampuchea emerge after Vietnamese forces are driven out of the country.

Deputy government spokeswoman Mrs Wanida Chitman told Thai reporters here that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and his Chinese counterpart, Zhao Ziyang, discussed the Kampuchean issue for about two hours at the Great Hall of the People. Also present were Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon; Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila; Deputy Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat; minister attached to the prime minister's office Suli Mahasanthana; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin; and Thai Ambassador Orachun Thanaphong. In addition to Mr Zhao, Chinese officials who took part in the talks included He Chenwen, deputy chief-of-staff of the Chinese Liberation Army, first Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Ambassador Shen Ping.

Mrs Wanida said Prem and Zhao agreed to strengthen the stability of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government and to make it a potent force against the Vietnamese occupation. They also said they hoped the coalition's members would further close ranks and resolve their differences, she added. Mrs Wanida said that the Chinese premier fully agreed with General Prem that Vietnamese adventurism in Kampuchea was bleeding Vietnam economically and served it a costly lesson. She said Zhao pledged to bolster relations between China and ASEAN, especially with Thailand, on economic, technical, trade and cultural cooperation. She added that Zhao also promised to guarantee the neutrality of Kampuchea.



Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said that the two parties were satisfied with the result of yesterday's talks, which he said were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. He said both sides would meet again today to discuss bilateral ties and the recent Sino-Soviet talks on normalisation of relations. ACM Sitthi will also meet separately with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, today. The foreign minister said that he had conveyed messages from the Malaysian and Indonesian Governments, seeking confirmation that China will not export revolution to their countries.

#### FEARS OF SRV TROOP INCURSIONS EXPRESSED

##### SRV Troop Movements

BK190205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Fresh Vietnamese troops, many from crack divisions and armed with new long-range artillery which could prove a danger to Royal Thai Army and Marine Units, have moved closer to the border, raising fears of possible incursions within the next three months, informed sources said yesterday. From southeastern Chanthaburi to northeastern Ubon Ratchathani, Thai forces now face beefed-up, veteran Vietnamese units in quality and quantity that a senior intelligence source said is, "frankly, alarming."

The latest new weapon, of serious concern to many Thai commanders, is an improved version of the reliable 130mm field gun with an accurate range of 35 kilometers. Previous versions of the simple artillery piece, supplied by the Soviet Union, had a range of 30 kilometers. Intelligence and field sources also have confirmed the presence of more new tanks, assault rifles and helicopters in Vietnamese hands near the Thai frontier.

"I'm not trying to scare anyone, but I think the Vietnamese are well advanced in planning a major incursion into Thailand to try to wipe out the Kampuchean resistance," said a foreign source involved in monitoring the border. Another official, based at the Prachin Buri Province frontier town of Aranyaprathet, agreed. "It's going to be a very hot winter at the border, for Thailand as well as the resistance" forces of Democratic Kampuchea, he said.

Vietnamese troops particularly menace three major resistance base areas. These are around the Kamphut refugee camp in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi in the south-east; the new settlement of Sihanoukville (O Smach) opposite Thailand's northeastern Surin Province, and the string of border camps in Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts of Prachin Buri east of Bangkok.

The sources said new northern Vietnamese forces during the recent rainy season replaced units made up of southern draftees in a move apparently intended to strengthen Hanoi's army in Kampuchea. Virtually all sources agree that the beefed-up forces are meant to help battle the Kampuchean resistance armies of the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Son Sann and Sihanoukists. The southern troops they replaced were generally considered inferior to the corps of battle-toughened northerners, many of whom fought in the Vietnam War.

Since 1978, the northern units have defended the Hanoi area and the far north against the threat of a Chinese invasion. Only a few of the normally cautious intelligence officers have been willing to predict that Hanoi has authorised or ordered cross-border incursions to get at the refugee camps and settlements, or to pursue fleeing guerrillas into Thailand. One, however, said he was convinced that "Hanoi has already given the green light to its commanders to cross the border any time they want, in any strength they want, in hot pursuit of the resistance." If so, the coming dry season could see the first large cross-border drive by Vietnam's army since a regimental force attacked into Prachin Buri in June, 1980.

## Renewed Attacks Reported

BK190717 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Nov 82 p 10

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Vietnamese-backed forces yesterday renewed their battle against the Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai-Kampuchean border here, informed military sources said. They said they bombarded suspected hideouts of the Kampuchean guerrillas with artillery beginning around 6.30 PM.

The sources said they expected the Vietnamese to concentrate their attack south of the border in and around Ang Sila, Nong Chan and Nong Samet Villages, where the Kampuchean resistance forces are taking refuge. The Vietnamese, the sources claimed, had earlier made contacts with local army authorities to enter Thai territory to launch an attack on the stronghold of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Phnom Malai mountain. The request was rejected, they said. There was no immediate report on the casualties or damage in the renewed Vietnamese attacks.

Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said last week that the Vietnamese had moved more armaments and troops closer to the Thai border in an apparent attempt to launch large-scale offensives in the upcoming dry season.

SIAM RAT VIEWS RUMORS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK181314 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Nov 82 p 7

[Column by Thongmak Lamduandong]

[Text] Last Monday [15 November] Certain newspapers published a confusing report which says, in short, that there will be a cabinet reshuffle in which all ministers belonging to political parties will be removed and replaced by nonpartisan people. The major reason for this is to make the cabinet truly neutral in its role of overseeing the next elections. The report was immediately denied by the government; first by the government spokesman, then by the prime minister, and by the radio station of the public relations department. The denial stated that there is no truth in the report and that there will be no cabinet reshuffle for that reason.

The government's repeated denial has given comfort and assurance to some political observers who were first struck by the news in question. Yet the story is not over because it leaves something to think about. According to some sources, the idea of a reshuffle did surface among the group close to the prime minister. However, the proposal was rejected by the prime minister and has become sterile. According to the sources, the idea of reshuffling the cabinet to bring in an interim government which would be free of political affiliations and would supervise the next elections came from a group of politically minded military officers. It was based on good intentions--to see fair and clean elections. On the day the confusing report was published, SIAM RAT asked for the opinion of a high-level military official and this is the answer it received: "In my opinion, I think it would be good if that were the government's idea because all political parties would have a fair chance in contesting in the next elections."

His rejection of the proposal shows that General Prem Tinsulanon truly understands the principles of democracy. [as published] It also reflects the fact that one may have good intentions for democracy but, without a true understanding of democratic principles, one can adopt a wrong attitude and make a bad decision.

Those politically minded military officers had other ideas. Earlier, a group of advisers to the prime minister proposed that he dissolve the parliament so that the next elections could be carried out under the divided-constituency.

Individual-candidacy voting system in accordance with the desire of some MP's and political parties. This, in fact, is an entirely backward move for the spirit of democracy.

Political parties in Thailand have their good points and their bad points. Many parties have a great number of bad points. However, all political parties should be given a fair and equal chance in the elections and it is the people who will decide their fate by voting. No organization whatsoever, especially an official organization, should be allowed to interfere in the elections, regardless of how many more elections are held. It will always be the duty of the government, formed by the political parties and elected by the people, to supervise the elections under provisions in the constitution. To be authoritarian because of one's concern that the elections would not be fair, that some political parties would use influence to take advantage of others, and so forth, only shows that good intentions are not always in the spirit of democracy.

#### 300 NORTHEAST INSURGENTS EXPECTED TO SURRENDER

BK190227 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] More than 300 communist insurgents in a large stronghold straddling three northeastern provinces are expected to give themselves up en masse soon, according to the spokesman of the Second Army Region. Spokesman Col Sa-Ngiam Rattanasimakon told THE NATION that he will today meet an emissary from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) for the last time to negotiate the conditions for the mass surrenders. The insurgents, he said, are from Operational Zone 44 which straddles Ubon Ratchathani, Yasothon and Mukdahan.

Col Sa-Ngiam said it was initially agreed that over 300 communist insurgents from the zone will give themselves up beginning November 23. He said he was told that the insurgents will also bring along with them 700 M-16 and AK assault rifles as well as a large amount of explosives and communications equipment.

"This is the first time that such a mass surrender will take place," he said. He claimed that among the insurgents expected to give themselves up are eight leading figures who are members of the CPT's provincial committees.

However, he did not say why the communist insurgents had decided to defect en masse. But Col Sa-Ngiam said that their surrender would greatly improve the situation in the northeast. Zone 44 is one of the largest communist-controlled areas in the northeast.



NHAN DAN ASSAILS THAI PREMIER'S PRC VISIT

BK190336 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 19 November]

[Text] In the international column, the paper carried on page 4 a commentary by Le Ba Thuyen entitled: "Precisely Where Does the Threat Originate From?" The commentary says:

Only 5 days after Khmer Rouge ringleader Khieu Samphan's departure from Beijing, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon arrived in the Chinese capital on 17 November. The main purpose of his trip is to discuss with the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership a plan to intensify their opposition to and sabotage of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and to oppose the three Indochinese peoples. No one fails to understand that this is part of Beijing's script written in advance.

After colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries in setting up the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Beijing has frantically campaigned for this clique to be seated at the United Nations. The reactionaries in Beijing are now seeking ways to step up their efforts to nurture and arm the Kampuchean reactionaries and to use Thai territory as a staging base for the latter to increase their opposition and sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution.

Thailand has therefore become a hideout of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and of all kinds of other Kampuchean reactionaries who are the henchmen of Beijing. It has also become a staging area for these reactionaries to commit various crimes against the Kampuchean people.

The commentary emphasizes: Regardless of what tricks the reactionaries in Beijing may resort to in the hope of reversing the Kampuchean situation, they will certainly be doomed to disastrous failure. They will court the serious consequences of their stepped-up hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. Those tailing after them to do this dirty work will get nothing and there will be nothing for them to be proud of.

VNA Account

OW190743 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 19 -- The aim of the Thai prime minister's current China visit is to step up opposition to the Kampuchean and other Indochinese peoples, says NHAN DAN today. The paper condemns Thailand for harbouring the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries.

As a pretext for interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to divert public opinion from Beijing's dangerous plots, NHAN DAN points out the Thai and Chinese premiers have alleged that the "Kampuchean problem" was the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. Moreover, Zhao Ziyang slanderously charged Vietnam with a "possible new military adventure". His purpose was to blacken Vietnam in the eye of the ASEAN countries and justify China's military and financial support for Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer forces.

"China's sabotage activities are at the root of the tension and instability in Southeast Asia," NHAN DAN stresses.

China is also seeking, through Thailand, to seat the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" at the seventh Non-Aligned summit in New Delhi next year, or to pressure for the vacation of the Kampuchean seat at this meeting, the paper says. To this end, China and Thailand have distorted the correct and just stand of the Indian Government in recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

By plotting with Beijing against the Indochinese people, Bangkok is betraying the Thai people's genuine interests and dashing their hopes for peace, stability and cooperation with their neighbors, the paper says.

It stresses that Southeast Asia's problems must be jointly solved by the countries in the region through peaceful negotiations and on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference.

The peace proposals made by the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City last July have broken the ground for an Indochinese-ASEAN dialogue to solve existing problems in the interests of all parties concerned, which is a correct way to achieve peace, stability, friendship and cooperation and to thwart all dark designs of imperialism and international reaction on this region, NHAN DAN says.

#### TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

OW182323 Hanoi VNA in English 1659 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 18 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, returned here today from Moscow, where it had attended Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

The delegation was welcomed by Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Dong Si Nguyen, Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Le Thanh Nghi, Huynh Tan Phat, Xuan Thuy, and other senior officials.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

#### FURTHER MATERIALS ON KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISIT

Arrives 18 Nov

OW182325 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 18 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea arrived here at noon today for an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese National Assembly.

The delegation is led by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the National Assembly and of the Council of the United Front for National Construction and Defence.

It was welcomed at the government's guesthouse by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee, and vice president and general secretary of the Council of State; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee; Xuan Thuy and Nguyen Xien, vice-chairmen of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee, head of its commission for external relations and chairman of the National Assembly's Committee for Foreign Relations; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and his staff members were also present at the welcome ceremony.

More than 1,000 Hanoians standing in front of the guesthouse and along Ngo Quyen Street warmly cheered the guests, who were also saluted by a guard of honour of the Vietnam People's Army.

Shortly after its arrival the delegation was warmly received by Nguyen Huu Tho, Do Muoi, Le Thanh Nghi and other leading Vietnamese officials.

#### Nguyen Huu Tho Fetes Group

OW182329 Hanoi VNA in English 1710 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 18 -- National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho gave a banquet here tonight in honour of the visiting Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by President Chea Sim.

Present were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice president and general secretary of the Council of State; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its commission for external relations; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong.

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were also present.

In his toast, Chairman Nguyen Huu tho praised the Kampuchean people's great achievements over the past four years and the special friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. He reaffirmed that no reactionary forces could check the advance of the Kampuchean revolution and that no perfidious schemes could break the indefectible solidarity and friendship between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

In his reply, President Chea Sim underscored the Vietnamese people's great, timely and effective contributions to the Kampuchean revolution. He expressed the Kampuchean people's gratitude to the party, the National Assembly, the government, the armed forces and the people of Vietnam for discharging their internationalist duty towards Kampuchea.

Toasts were raised to the successes of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in national construction and defence, and to the constant consolidation and development on the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the three Indochinese peoples.

## Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

OW190826 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 19 -- The delegation of the National Assembly of Kampuchea led by President Chea Sim this morning laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.

The wreath bore this inscription: "Homage and eternal gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh, eminent son of the Vietnamese people, the first leader of the Indochinese Communist Party."

The delegation, accompanied by National Assembly Vice-Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran, later visited the home and office of the late president.

## Newspapers Welcome Group

OW190813 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 19 -- The press today gives prominence to Hanoi's warm welcome to a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by President Chea Sim, which arrived here yesterday. The papers further report that after their arrival, the Kampuchean guests were received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and that in the evening, a banquet in their honour was given by their host, National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho.

The papers frontpage the return here yesterday from Moscow of a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh after attending the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. Other salient events concern chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat's message to President Truong Chinh thanking him for expressing solidarity with the Palestinian People's struggle, and Premier Pham Van Dong's birthday greetings to his Indian counterpart, Mrs. Indira Ghandi.

Commenting on the current China visit by Thai Prime-Minister Prem Tinsulanon, NHAN DAN denounces China's plotting with Thailand to secure a seat for the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" at the Non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi early next year.

The papers report that the Patriotic People's Front and the Solidarity Committee of Hungary have sent three million forints worth of medicine, medical instruments, food and other goods as relief for storm victims in the central province of Nghe Tinh. Other major reports deal with a flag-hoisting ceremony for Vietnam at the Asiad-82 Olympic Village in New Delhi, a recent tour of Yugoslavia by Vietnamese (?pianist) Dang Thai Son, and the performances in Vietnam by a Bulgarian Army art troupe.

PRK'S GAINS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

BK181325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Article by station editor Nguyen Quy: "The PRK on the Path of National Construction"]

[Text] The Kampuchean people's efforts to rebuild their country and build a new socialist regime are developing steadily.

In mid-August 1982 the PRK National Assembly held its third session to evaluate the national situation since the beginning of the year. Those attending the session unanimously agreed that the situation had become more and more stabilized, that the process of reviving the entire population had improved, that the revolutionary forces had developed both quantitatively and qualitatively, that the strategic alliance between the three Indochinese countries had made many new and very splendid advances, and that the strength of international solidarity had been increasingly enhanced.

On what basis has this all been made possible? It is attributable to the rapid recovery and initial growth of the national economy. Kampuchea enjoyed bumper harvests in 1980 and 1981. In 1982 the country overfulfilled the target for the rainy-season rice crop in terms of area, output and yield, and the dry-season crop now promises good results. Therefore, the Kampuchean people no longer fear shortages of food, and have even been able to keep some rice in reserve. Thanks to this, they have been able to sell large quantities of rice to the state.

Industrial, handicraft and artisan production activities are being stabilized and have begun to develop. In the production of rice, rubber and fish -- the three pillars of the Kampuchean economy -- the capacity to begin exports will arise in the next few years. A new and prominent feature is that since this year the economic activities of the PRK have begun to stabilize and have developed in accordance with plans.

Economic and social stability has led to a feeling of security among the people. Many mass movements have emerged, such as the movement to produce and sell rice to the state, the movement to repair and build roads and bridges, the movement to eradicate illiteracy, and the movement to consolidate and build revolutionary mass organizations.

In building up the revolutionary strength, the tasks of building the armed forces and the people's public security force, building and training a contingent of cadres, and consolidating district-level organizations and the infrastructure have made much progress, recording many valuable achievements and experiences. The people of various strata have been increasingly united in the spirit of upholding patriotism and placing confidence in the new regime. They now have a common desire to build a prosperous country.

Over the past nearly 4 years, the internal and external enemies of all stripes have colluded in seeking every possible means to create trouble and upheaval inside Kampuchea. However, they have failed in their attempt. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea set up by China and the ASEAN countries has been described as a farce or a shroud designed to cover a corpse. Such a government is useless. Western public opinion views this democratic alliance as having no future and holding no promise.

Those who presided at the birth of this government -- a government without territory, population or capital-- place great hopes in it. But let us wait and see how long they can raise their hopes...it is only a matter of time. From its position of strength and proceeding from its humanitarian policy, the PRK Government has called on those misled people to return to the country and the people. They will have their citizenship restored provided they disassociate themselves from the Pol Pot genocidal clique and uphold the PRK constitution.

The external enemies have over the past few years launched repeated attacks on the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Lao solidarity bloc, but have been hitting their heads against a wall. The strength of unity and all-round cooperation between the three countries has become a decisive factor in the achievements of the people in each country. Time increasingly attests to the significance and value of this exceptional alliance.



In his speech at the 20 August 1982 closing ceremony of the third PRK National Assembly session, Chairman Chea Sim pointed out the major tasks to be carried out by Kampuchea in 1982. They consist of heightening vigilance; opposing subjectivism; taking the initiative in foiling the enemy's schemes; struggling to make the 10-month rice crop a success in terms of acreage, output and yield; ensuring the fulfillment of all plans for economic, cultural, educational, public health and social development; building and consolidating the people's administration, the army, public security forces, and mass organizations; further strengthening the strategic alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; increasing unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and strengthening international solidarity.

Time is in favor of the Kampuchean people and the PRK.

SRV, USSR COLLEGES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW182319 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 18 -- The Hanoi College of Culture and the Leningrad Institute of Culture have signed here an agreement on cooperation in scientific research for the period 1982-1985.

Under the agreement, the Leningrad Institute of Culture will help build the Vietnamese College of Culture into a centre for scientific research and for training cultural workers. The two schools will regularly exchange textbooks, scientific materials and educational instruments. Every year, the two schools will also exchange lecturers and students.

USSR AZERBAIJANI GROUP VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY

OW172309 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VAN, November 17 -- A delegation of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic has arrived in Ho Chi Minh City for a visit and for participation in "Azerbaijan Days" organized in the city on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The delegation is headed by Rasulova Liza Udalova, alternate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Federation, and includes 28 artists of the art ensemble of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.

SRV, LAOS REACH EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW122119 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 12 -- An agreement on cooperation in social sciences research between the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences and the Lao Ministry of Education was signed here today.

The agreement covering the 1983-89 period provides for cooperation between the two countries in compiling the history of Laos, training social sciences research workers, and organizing scientific indoctrination, archives and libraries. The signing ceremony was attended by Dao Van Tap, chairman, and Pham Huy Thong, vice-chairman, of the Commission for Social Science; Bountiem Phetsamay, minister of education of Laos, currently on visit to Vietnam; the Lao charge d'affaires a.i.; and others.

## Further Report

OW131846 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 13 -- An agreement on educational cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for the 1982-83 academic year was signed here yesterday during a visit by a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Education led by Professor Dr. Bountiem Phetsamay.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap. It had working sessions with Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh and other senior officials, and toured several schools. The delegation left here for home today.

NGUYEN VINH ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON VCP HISTORY

BK081020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 72

[Text] The Marxism-Leninism Institute organized a national scientific conference on research in party history from 26-30 October. Attending the conference were Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute; Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and standing member of the Central Military Party Committee; and representatives of the Haiphong City Party Committee, the Institute for Research in Party History, the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Historical Studies Institute and the magazine TAP CHI CONG SAN.

Also participating in the conference were heads and deputy heads of organs responsible for research in the histories of party organizations of provinces, cities and the special zones; and a number of cadres conducting research in party history at the central level and in localities.

Comrade Nguyen Vinh read a report dealing with experiences in drafting the party history. The conference then heard 20 reports by leading comrades and cadres responsible for research in party history at the central level and in localities where rich experiences have been gained.

Comrade Truong Ching, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and former [as heard] head of the party Central Committee department on research in party history, sent a letter to the conference pointing out the sector's tasks in the years to come. He reminded the delegates that research in party history is aimed not only at restoring the genuine picture of history, but also at drawing upon experiences of a binding character in order to meet the requirements for improving cadres and party members' knowledge and abilities and supporting immediate and long-term political tasks. The sector must organize a scientific apparatus to train, improve, assign and use rationally the body of cadre researchers.

BRIEFS

LAND APPROPRIATED FROM LANDLORDS -- Since the liberation of the south, Ho Chi Minh City has put into production thousands of hectares of land formerly belonging to colonialists and foreign landlords; has appropriated nearly 3,270 hectares of bourgeois landlords; and has motivated those peasants owning large areas of land -- totaling more than 3,000 hectares -- to share their land with landless tillers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Nov 82 BK]

THAILAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI VISITS

Arrival 10 Nov

BK101003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila arrived here today for talks with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, on the issue of Cambodia and Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon's upcoming visit to China.

Marshal Sitthi will also meet President Suharto during his 25-hour visit here, to give the Indonesian leader an invitation to attend Bangkok's bicentennial celebrations.

Marshal Sitthi and Mr. Mokhtar are scheduled to hold talks tomorrow before the Thai minister returns to Bangkok via Singapore.

Mr. Mokhtar is expected to brief Marshal Sitthi on the outcome of his recent talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who visited Jakarta last week.

Before leaving Bangkok, Marshal Sitthi told the press that talks in Jakarta would cover Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's recent discussions with Mr. Thach and Thai Premier Prem's scheduled three-day visit to China beginning next Wednesday.

Other topics due to be discussed are U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's recent Asia-Pacific tour and Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's current swing through the region, Marshal Sitthi added.

Mr. Thach sought a meeting with Mr. Sitthi on his way back to Hanoi from Jakarta last week. Marshal Sitthi today maintained he was busy receiving foreign dignitaries at the time and affirmed a willingness to meet his Vietnamese counterpart when he visits the Philippines, the last ASEAN capital on a tour Mr. Thach began earlier this year.

Marshal Sitthi quoted Vietnam's newly-appointed Ambassador Tran Quang Co as saying that Mr Thach planned to go to Manila early next year, contrary to earlier reports that he would do so later this month.

On his way over here, Marshal Sitthi made a three-hour stopover in Singapore and had lunch with Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew. They discussed a planned "working visit" to Bangkok by Mr. Lee in mid-December.

The Thai minister also announced a scheduled visit to Bangkok by Malaysian Premier Mahathir Mohamed from December 8-9.

Meanwhile, commenting on a report that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua might be replaced, Marshal Sitthi said he anticipated no change in Chinese foreign policy as a result of this possibility.

## Remarks on Kampuchea Issue

BK101359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 10 (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila today expressed optimism over a solution of the Cambodian problem saying the chances of convincing Vietnam to adopt a peaceful solution, were better. Talking to newsmen on his arrival here Marshal Sitthi said he would discuss the Cambodian problem with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.



"Being chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee I would like to hear Dr. Mokhtar's recent discussions with the Vietnamese foreign minister," he said. The Vietnamese minister, Nguyen Co Thach, held a series of meetings with Mr. Mokhtar here last week on the Cambodian problem and Mr. Nguyen Co Thach said the discussions had been very successful.

Marshal Sitthi said he would also discuss the scheduled visit to China by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon beginning next Wednesday.

He dismissed reports the Vietnamese might launch large-scale attacks near the Cambodian-Thai border in the coming rainy season, saying he did not expect large-scale attacks by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Cambodia. The security situation along the border was calm, he said.

He said he had told Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co a good political climate existed at present for the solving of the Cambodian problem peacefully but he did not give further details.

He said a possible ASEAN summit meeting would be difficult to organise at the moment as each ASEAN head of government was tied up.

Marshal Sitthi is scheduled to hold talks with Mr. Mokhtar tomorrow and later meet President Suharto.

#### Remarks on PRC, SRV, ASEAN

BK111535 Hong Kong AFP in English 1503 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 11 (AFP) -- Vietnam and China should get together and discuss ways of finding a peaceful settlement in Cambodia, Thai Foreign Minister Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said here today.

Speaking at a news conference before leaving for Bangkok after talks with Indonesian leaders, he added that China had a role to play in solving the Cambodian problem.

"There should be a linkage between Vietnam's proposal for a regional conference (between ASEAN, the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the Hanoi-led Indochinese bloc) and the proposed ICK (a United Nations-sponsored international Conference on Kampuchea," Marshal Sitthi said. He added that he was satisfied with his talks with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on Cambodia.

In answer to a question, he said ASEAN -- which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- was realistic enough in dealing with the problem. "And I think Vietnam is at present more polite and gentle, so what we need is for Vietnam to be more flexible," he said. Marshal Sitthi pointed out that ASEAN should keep the door open for further talks with Vietnam.

Asked on Vietnam's repeated statements that its troops in Cambodia were there to counter a Chinese threat, Marshal Sitthi said: "Such a threat could be imaginary, and if the Vietnamese really feel threatened by the Chinese, they'd better talk to remove their differences."

Marshal Sitthi said he had extended an invitation to President Suharto to visit Thailand, but noted that the latter was busy with preparations for the presidential election next March. "Hopefully the president can pay the visit after the election or Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon may visit Jakarta," he added.

BERITA YUDHA WARNS OF GROWING TENSION IN ASIA

BK061538 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA, commenting on the crucial situation in the world at present, says that Indonesia must have firm and strong national resilience. The visit to Indonesia by both Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reflects growing tension in Asia, particularly central Asia and Southeast Asia, the daily says.

More than 2 years have passed since Soviet troops settled in Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops, with the help of Moscow, entered Kampuchea. BERITA YUDHA says that the events have been a cause of anxiety among countries located around the [words indistinct].

As a country based on Pancasila, Indonesia has shown that it wishes to maintain friendly relations with all countries in the world, regardless of their political system. One thing stands clear, BERITA YUDHA says, Indonesia's main strength lies in the national resilience.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON UN COMMITTEE VOTE ON TIMOR

BK161333 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Nov. 16 (AFP) -- After a new defeat on the "Timor question" at the United Nations' Decolonisation Committee yesterday, Indonesia today appeared disappointed by the results, but drew scant comfort from the slight increase in supporting votes and abstentions.

"The result of the vote, compared to that of 1981 in the same decolonisation committee, represents progress from Indonesia," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told a press conference today in Jakarta.

Over the past three years Indonesia has steadily increased support for its annexation of the Portuguese territory in 1976, observers at the U.N. noted.

"We hope that the U.N. General Assembly votes (to be held in around 10 days) in favor of Indonesia will further increase," the minister added. A total of 48 countries voted in favor of the new resolution, 42 against and 54 abstained.

In the 1981 decolonisation committee 58 countries favored the resolution condemning Indonesian presence in East Timor, 40 were against it and 42 abstained. At the 1981 General Assembly 54 were for the resolution, 42 against it and 46 abstained.

Portugal's introduction of a new resolution which Mr. Mokhtar himself called "much more flexible" may have checked the progression of votes in Indonesia's favor and increased the number of abstentions. This resolution which hopes for the cooperation of concerned parties, calls for, in moderate terms, self-determination for East Timor.

Three countries voted for the first time in Indonesia's favor: Pakistan, Chad and St. Lucia, but Jakarta expected at least five more votes, observers said. "Laos, which abstained in 1981, voted in favor for the resolution," the minister said.

Indonesia, Portugal and their respective allies for the past few months have been practising a very active diplomatic campaign. Portugal is supported mainly by its former colonies, especially Mozambique and Angola, as well as countries considered pro-Soviet.

The Indonesian foreign minister said the Portuguese diplomatic offensive had been effective in Latin America, but gave no details.

Indonesia has obtained the co-operation of its fellow members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) the majority of ASEAN countries, the United States, Australia and Pakistan.

#### SUDHARMONO FORMALLY TAKES OVER HOME MINISTRY

BK150751 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0729 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 15 (ANTARA) -- The portfolio of home minister was Saturday formally transferred from Amir Makhmud to Sudharmono, the minister/state secretary.

Amir Makhmud relinquished the post because he had been elected speaker of the House of People's Representatives (Parliament) and the People's Consultative Assembly. Sudharmono takes over as home minister ad interim, effective October 1, 1982. [sentence as received]

In remarks at a ceremony at the Home Ministry Amir Makhmud said during his tenure as home minister he had tried hard to carry out policies that were increasingly in accordance with the spirit of the new order.

In the social-political field, he said, he had succeeded in keeping the way the administration was run in the [words indistinct] apparent tendencies to depart from Pancasila."

The process of imbuing the administration with a true Pancasila spirit became more assured after the successful conduct of the 1971 general elections and the general session of the People's Consultative Assembly in 1973, he said.

Minister Sudharmono said among the achievements attained by Amir Makhmud during his 13 years as home minister was the enactment of law No. 5 of 1974 concerning the basic principles of provincial administration and law No. 5 of 1979 concerning village.

Sudharmono said in carrying out his duties as home minister ad interim he would continue the policies the foundations of which had been laid by Amir Makhmud.

#### BRIEFS

FRG COOPERATION -- West Germany has offered cooperation with Indonesia in the manufacture of diesel locomotive and shipbuilding industry. The offer was made by the director of Krupp GMBH, H. Metzger, at his meeting with Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin in Jakarta today. He also spoke about the possibility of supplying training facilities and equipment for the navigation education and training center. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82 BK]

NAVAL EXERCISE WITH PHILIPPINES -- Ujungpandang, Nov 6 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The sixth territorial command of the Indonesian Navy will hold a joint exercise with the naval force of the southern Philippines in December this year. The planned joint naval exercise was decided at the eighth meeting of the border committee between Indonesia and the Philippines in Zamboanga City on Oct 19, 1982. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 0927 GMT 6 Nov 82 BK]

MALAYSIAFOREIGN MINISTER GHAZALI ASSESSES DPRK VISIT

BK181411 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says the DPRK has expressed its support for ASEAN's efforts to achieve a political solution in Kampuchea. Pyongyang will also support ASEAN's concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The minister, who visited North Korea recently, told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur that he had a very fruitful and in-depth discussions with government leaders in Pyongyang.

Tan Sri Ghazali felt that Malaysia and North Korea should be in constant touch with a view to forge good relations between them. He pointed out that both countries shared common ideals and were fully committed to improving the lot of their people. The two countries were also striving hard to bring about a better world economic system for developing countries. Malaysia and North Korea also uphold the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

JOINT AIR FORCE EXERCISES HELD WITH INDONESIA

BK181349 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia will hold a 4-day joint air force exercise in Yogyakarta, central Java, from the 22d of this month. An Indonesia air force spokesman says that the maneuver, code-named Elang Malindo 8, is intended to raise the capability of the two air forces in dealing with any eventuality. The exercise will be followed by a seminar to be attended by Indonesian and Malaysia air force officers.

NO POLITICAL ASYLUM GRANTED TO MUSLIM REFUGEES

BK031203 Hong Kong AFP in English 0515 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Malaysia has not granted political asylum to Moslem refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and the Philippines, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today.

"We have only extended to them temporary shelter," he said. He was clarifying a report quoting the ministry's parliamentary Secretary Abdul Kadir bin Sheikh Fadzir in Parliament yesterday as stating that Malaysia had granted asylum to Moslem refugees from the three countries. "What the parliamentary secretary meant was shelter and not asylum," he added.

SINGAPOREPAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ MAKES STATE VISITReport of Arrival

BK101347 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan is in Singapore on a 5-day visit. This is the last stop of his four-nation tour of Southeast Asia. President Zia is accompanied by his wife and a 32-member delegation, including four ministers. They were received at the airport this morning by the home affairs minister, who is also the minister in attendance, and Mrs Chua Sian Chin, and the Foreign Minister and Mrs Dhanabalan.

President Zia was given a ceremonial welcome at the Istana [Palace]. Shortly after this, he called on President Devan Nair. The Pakistani leader will hold talks with Mr Lee Kuan Yew tomorrow. The Pakistani ministers in the entourage will have separate talks with their Singapore counterparts.

This afternoon President Zia and 20 Pakistani officials visited the Jurong Town Corporation [JTC]. Its chairman, Mr (Tan) Ali Fang, briefed them on the role of the corporation and the industrial development of Singapore. Mr (Tan) referred to the close economic ties between Singapore and Pakistan. He said the republic is eager to seek further promotion of trade and technical cooperation with Pakistan. President Zia also planted a (Tembusi) tree in the JTC's garden of [word indistinct] to commemorate his visit to the republic.

Before coming to Singapore President Zia visited Kuala Lumpur.

#### Dinner Hosted by Nair

BK101700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Singapore, Nov 10 (AFP) -- President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan said here today that it was a matter of great concern to the whole world community that recognised principles have been violated in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honour by President C.V. Devan Nair, the Pakistani leader said that both these non-aligned nations (Afghanistan and Kampuchea) have been deprived of their sovereignty and independence as a result of foreign military intervention and occupation. "The world community cannot afford to condone or acquiesce in such manifest injustice. "The fabric of international peace and security will be torn to shreds if peace-loving states do not prevail upon the aggressor states to withdraw their forces and restore the independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and Kampuchea," President Zia added. He pointed out that the crisis in Afghanistan had forced over 3.5 million people to flee their country and of these 2.8 million people had taken refuge in Pakistan.

Continuing, President Zia said: "The human dimension of this problem makes it all the more incumbent on the international community to exert every effort for a political settlement that will create conditions for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety and honour."

On the Middle East, President Zia said that the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinian refugees "added another sordid chapter to the history of Zionism." He added that for an end to the tragedy and turmoil in the Middle East it was imperative that the national rights of the Palestinian people should be restored and Israeli forces withdrawn from all occupied territories.

"I am glad to say that our two countries have joined our voice with other peace-loving nations, and are making concerted efforts, through the Non-Aligned Movement and in the United Nations for the easing of tensions, resolutions and problems and strengthening of international cooperation," he added.

On the problems affecting the developing countries in the economic system President Zia said that the delay in the establishment of a new international economic order and the widening of the North-South gap add to global instability and pose dangers for world peace and harmony.

On the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), President Zia said that South Asian countries can learn much from the ASEAN experience. He added that a beginning had been made in South Asia and Pakistan had joined other nations in efforts to establish regional cooperation.



President Devan Nair in his address said that Pakistan continues to play a leading role in international forums to bring about a peaceful solution to the suffering and misery of Afghanistan and Singapore will continue to support its untiring efforts to have a just and peaceful solution to the situation in Afghanistan.

He added that like Pakistan, ASEAN countries -- Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia -- desire nothing more than to be allowed to realise their national destinies and develop their economies free from threats to their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. "The unity of purpose shared by ASEAN and Pakistan is well reflected in our efforts to seek peaceful and honourable solutions to the twin problems of Afghanistan and Cambodia (Kampuchea), President Devan Nair added.

#### Joint Statement

GF161530 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Nov 82 p 10

[Text of Pakistan-Singapore joint statement issued at the end of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's visit to Singapore 10-12 November]

[Text] Singapore, Nov 12: The following joint statement was issued here today on the conclusion of the President General Ziaul Haq's two-day state visit to Singapore:

At the invitation of Singapore, Mr C.V. Devan Nair and Mrs Nair, the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and Begum Ziaul Haq paid a state visit to Singapore from 10-12 November 1982.

President and Begum Ziaul Haq were accompanied by Sahabzada Yaqub Aci Khan, the minister of foreign affairs; Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the minister for finance, planning, commerce and economic cooperation; Mr Mohyuddin Baluch, the minister for production and railways, and senior officials of the Government of Pakistan.

President and Begum Ziaul Haq paid a courtesy call on the president of the Republic of Singapore and Mrs C.V. Devan Nair on Nov 10, 1982. President and Begum Ziaul Haq were guests of honour at a dinner hosted by President and Mrs C.V. Devan Nair on the same evening.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew called on President Ziaul Haq on Nov 11. They held in-depth discussions on bilateral matters, as well as a wide range of mutual concern. The discussions took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere which reflected the identity of views between the two governments on all major issues and their desire for the further strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation. The president of Pakistan also received the second deputy prime minister, Mr S. Rajaratnam.

The foreign ministers and the economic ministers of the two countries met separately to discuss matters of mutual interest and measures for the further promotion of cooperation in various fields.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the current state of bilateral relations. They noted that a considerable scope existed for increasing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, and for the establishment of joint ventures. They agreed on taking further necessary steps in all areas that would lead to mutually beneficial results.

The two sides reiterated their firm commitment to the policy of nonalignment and stressed the importance of strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement by member countries. Towards this end, they agreed to cooperate closely with each other and other nonaligned countries to ensure success of the forthcoming seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in New Delhi in March 1982.

While reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia and southwest Asia, the two sides agreed that peace and security in both regions were interlinked and of crucial importance to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

They expressed grave concern over the blatant armed intervention by foreign forces in two nonaligned Asian countries, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and the serious implications of this twin problem for regional and international peace and security. They stressed the urgent need for the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea to enable the peoples of the two countries to exercise their inalienable right to determine their own future without any foreign intervention, coercion, intimidation or pressure of any kind whatsoever.

Both sides welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Sihanouk as a positive development that would enhance the prospects for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Singapore pledged its continued support for Pakistan's constructive efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem based on the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions which have been endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the international community.

In reviewing the Middle East situation, the two sides condemned the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They also condemned the massacre of Palestinian refugees. The two sides expressed their conviction that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem should be based on all relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Pakistan side expressed its appreciation that ASEAN had made significant achievements in the political, economic, social and cultural fields by promoting and strengthening regional co-operation, and that ASEAN had developed into a viable and thriving regional association. Recognising the positive and important role played by ASEAN in the region, the Pakistan side expressed the hope that closer bilateral relations would develop between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the ASEAN countries.

President Ziaul Haq apprised Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of his government's efforts to accelerate the development of friendly relations with neighbouring countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The prime minister commended Pakistan's positive contribution to the cause of regional peace and stability.

In reviewing the world situation, the two sides expressed grave concern over the continuing difficulties in the world economy and the problems in international economic cooperation that have direct adverse effect on the developing countries. They also noted with concern the continuing trend of protectionism and increasing disorder in the international financial system. They recognised that these two issues were crucial to international economic development and required immediate attention and collective remedial action.

The two leaders were satisfied that Pakistan Ziaul Haq's visit to Singapore was an important occasion for furthering mutual understanding, goodwill, friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

President and Begum Ziaul Haq on behalf of themselves and members of their party, expressed their appreciation and gratitude to President and Mrs C.V. Devan Nair and the government and the people of Singapore for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality accorded to them during the visit.

President Ziaul Haq extended invitations to President Devan Nair and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to visit Pakistan. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

SENIOR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ROLE OF U.S. BASES

HK140008 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The Philippines would formally protest the use of its military bases in case Washington launched war against Vietnam. Solicitor-General Estelito Mendoza says the only justification for America's military installations in the Philippines was the 1948 U.S.-Philippine Mutual Defense treaty. Any differences between the two countries on the bases would always be discussed. Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines, Mendoza said peace and freedom in Southeast Asia can only be maintained by arms, meaning the continued presence of the U.S. bases in the country.

Mendoza, the country's chief bases negotiator with the United States, also said that the Philippines would take cognizance of the overall circumstances if U.S. bases here should be involved in any possible military action in the Middle East.

POSITION LEADER ON U.S. BASES 'AS TARGET'

OW181227 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Manila, 18 Nov (AFP) -- A ranking opposition leader today said the Philippines' "problem of problems" is the continued existence of U.S. military bases that threaten national survival and help prop up the "Marcos dictatorship." In a speech before the Manila Rotary Club, former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, 84, a veteran Nationalist crusader, urged Filipinos to join a national mass movement for the dismantling of the bases as part of the worldwide campaign for peace and disarmament.

Mr. Tanada said the bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base north of here on the main island of Luzon, are "magnets" for nuclear attack by the Soviet Union in the event of a war with the Americans. Subic base is the homeport of the U.S. 7th Fleet, while Clark is the headquarters of the 13th Air Force. The military and economic aid Washington gives the Philippines in exchange for the bases serves to strengthen the military establishment that keeps President Ferdinand Marcos' government in power, Mr. Tanada said.

MRS MARCOS MEETS WITH ANDROPOV IN MOSCOW

HK180003 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Philippines and the Soviet Union have pledged continued friendship. The pledge was made by the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos and new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov during a brief meeting in Moscow last Monday. Mrs Marcos went to Moscow to represent the Philippines at the funeral of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. She assured the Soviet leader that the Filipino people and their government are working together with other nations for world peace. Mrs Marcos also presented to President Andropov [as heard] a letter of condolence from President Marcos. The first lady also met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other world leaders, including U.S. Vice President George Bush, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Cuban President Fidel Castro and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

Mrs Marcos flew to New York after the Brezhnev funeral and meetings with other world leaders. She will speak at the UN General Assembly next week before emplaning back to Manila.

MARCOS SAYS MORE FOREIGN INVESTORS COMING

OW161854 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] More foreign investors from Hong Kong, Malaysia, and the U.S. are coming in. This was disclosed today by President Marcos during his cabinet meeting as he pointed out the government is taking bold steps to increase Manila's attractions for foreign investments. The president signed a letter of instructions ordering the creation of a foreign investments center. With the British lease on Hong Kong expiring in 1997, businessmen in that colony are looking for new centers in the region. Earlier, the president, with the clearance with KPL leaders, amended decree 1623 and gave foreign investors special residence visas.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Immigration Commission, and the Board of Investments are directed to implement the rules and regulations within 30 days.

HONG KONG BUSINESS TRANSFER PLAN DISCLOSED

HK180011 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya has disclosed a plan of Hong Kong businessmen to shift their operations to the Philippines once the British lease on the crown colony expires in 1997. Laya said over 100 business establishments in Hong Kong have shown a keen interest to set up their operations in the country. The move was felt significant in view of the recent announcement of President Marcos concerning incentives for foreign investors. Governor Laya said the entry of Hong Kong businessmen into the country would mean millions of dollars in investment and additional jobs.

BATASAN TURNS DOWN SYNCHRONIZED ELECTIONS

HK100409 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] There will be no amendments to the Constitution as regards the proposed proposal to synchronize elections. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez said this was the consensus arrived at during a closed-door session of the Batasan Committee on revision of laws, which he heads. Perez said his committee has finalized its recommendations on this issue as well as other political and electoral matters. He said the recommendations have been forwarded to President Marcos. He declined to reveal the contents of the report which was submitted to President Marcos, as head of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and the cabinet.

This means that the election for 1984 for Batasang Pambansa seats and the election for president in 1987 will be held as usual, as provided by the Constitution.

GENERAL VER ORDERS STUDY OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE

HK180018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver has ordered a thorough study on the status of discipline in the military. The study aims to determine the causes of decline in discipline among military men. The move by General Ver was prompted by incidents of shootings and killings among soldiers and policemen. General Ver said the breakdown in discipline in the armed forces will cause the loss of trust and confidence by the people in the military, unless remedial measures are carried out. General Ver discussed the state of discipline with top military officials yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo.



In a related statement, General Ver said the retirement schedules of extende generals will not be changed. He said they will be retired when their reextention expires, except for a few whose services are urgently needed by the government. The general said the exception applies to commanders of major armed forces commands and physically able commanders of unified commands.

#### ENRILE AGAINST RELEASE OF DETAINED PRIESTS

HK120010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile turned down yesterday demands of some quarters for the release of detained priests and nuns who are being charged in court, saying that the clergy cannot rightfully ask for special treatment. He said that if the detainees are released, the government may be accused of upholding a double standard of justice when it comes to the enforcement of the law. At the same time, Enrile said that assumptions that the government is engaged in persecuting the church and that the church is being radicalized by the present system of government are part of a campaign to drive a wedge between the two institutions. He spoke in a forum of the Untied Church of Christ in the Philippines held in Quezon City.

The defense minister pointed out that the government is simply engaged in the impartial and unconditional enforcement of the law against certain individuals. It is only incidental that some members of the clergy happen to be, like many ordinary citizens, violators of the law.

#### MINDANAO GENERAL ON UNITED OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

HK160405 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 2-3 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Southern Command Chief Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro says a united front composed of three revolutionary movements is fighting the government in southern Philippines. He said these groups are the Moro National Liberation Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Pambansang Demokratikong Sosyalista sa Pilipinas. Castro said each of these outlawed movements have their own military arm. But he said they sometimes join forces to undermine the government in remote towns and barangays in the south.

#### LEYTE'S TOP COMMUNIST LEADER CAPTURED IN CEBU

OW081309 Quezon City RPN Television Netowrk in English 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The top leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines in Leyte is now under military detention in Cebu. The captured communist leader is (Eduardo Vargas), alias Commander (Samle), who was captured last month in his hideout in (Minglonedias), Cebu. (Vargas) is tagged by the military as the chairman of the Leyte Communist Party Committee, with an estimated 100 hardcore followers.

According to military officials, the capture of (Vargas) is a severe blow to the NPA [New People's Army] in Leyte because of his intimate knowledge of the CPP organizational setup.

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